

Scutellum auffallend. Es ist breit gerandet, nicht abgestutzt, braunschwarz wie die übrige Thoraxfläche, mit 3 helleren Flecken. Zwei davon liegen an den beiden seitlichen Ecken, der dritte in der Mitte des Hinterrandes in einer grubenartigen Vertiefung. Vor dieser Vertiefung liegen einzelne kurze Quersfurchen, die bis zum Vorderrande breiter werden und insgesamt mit der erwähnten Grube den Eindruck einer vorne und hinten erweiterten Längsfurche des Scutellum machen. Ueber die Flügel ist folgendes zu bemerken: Die Anallappen (lobuli) sind sehr klein, nur gerade deutlich abgesetzt. Die Mediastinalis mündet weit von der Subcostalis, diese letztere stets ein Stück vor der kleinen Querader, die Radialis so dicht an der Cubitalis, dass der letzte Abschnitt der Costalis noch nicht halb so lang ist als der vorletzte. Der Ursprung der Discoidalis ist nicht knopfförmig erhaben, die hintere Basalzelle durch eine deutliche Querader geschlossen, in ihrer Wurzelhälfte nur wenig schmaler als in der Endhälfte, an der breitesten Stelle schmaler als die Entfernung des Discoidalknies vom Flügelrand beträgt und weniger als halb so lang wie die vordere Basalzelle. Ueber Abdomen und Beine ist nichts besonderes zu sagen.

Description of a New species of *Juartinia* from Deesa, India, etc. (Hym.)

By P. Cameron.

Juartinia indica sp. nov.

Black, shining; a large broad mark on the front rounded below on the sides and incised in the middle, a smaller mark on the upper part of the eye incision, broad below, narrowed above, a longish mark behind the eyes, narrower below than above, two closely united marks on the centre of the pronotum, a triangular one on its sides, its broad end on the outer side, an irregular mark, longer than broad, below the tegulae, a broad, irregular line, broad at the sides and in the middle, on the apex of the scutellum and a line on the apices of the abdominal segments, dilated laterally and broadly in the centre, yellow. Antennae yellow, its dilated part black above. Mandibles piceous, black and yellow at the base. Legs black, the apex of the femora, the tibiae and the tarsi yellow. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma blackish. ♂. Length 3—5 mm.

Head sparsely punctured, the clypeus more closely than the rest. Thorax more closely and strongly punctured. Tegulae yellow, with a grey band in the centre. The basal nervure is distinctly thickened at its junction with the cubital;

the recurrent nervure is distinct; the apical abscissa of the radius is only very slightly oblique. The 2nd joint of the antennae is roundly thickened and is two-thirds of the length of the scape; the thickened club of the antennae is nearly as long as the preceding joints of the flagellum united. Mesopleurae more strongly punctured than the mesonotum; the metapleurae irregularly rugosely punctured; the sides of the metanotum are rugose, almost reticulated. The abdomen is shagreened, closely, microscopically punctured; the last segment is broadly rounded and brown in colour. Apex of clypeus broadly, roundly incised as in *J. dilecta* André, the labrum being also formed as in that species.

The discovery of a species of *Juartinia* at Deesa, Western India by Major C. G. Nurse is of considerable interest. The genus was described by Gribodo in André's *Spécies des Hymén.* 11, 822. A few more species (also from Africa) have been described by Kohl. The capture of *Juartinia* and *Meria* in Western India by Major Nurse, as well as the occurrence there of *Apterogyna*, confirms the opinion, as shown by other branches of Zoology, that there is a distinct African element in the West of India. *Juartinia* belongs to the family *Masariidae* (*Vespoidea*). This makes the 2nd family added to the Indian Fauna since the appearance of Bingham's Fauna of India, Hymen., the other being the *Sapygidae*. Cf. Cameron, Ann. and Mag. Natur. Hist. July 1899, p. 52.

Macromeris aureopilosa Cam.

In the Journ. Straits Branch Roy. Asiatic Soc., I described this species from Borneo. In the Zeits. für Hym. u. Dipter. 1902, p. 2 Mr. W. A. Schulz has pointed out that the *Pompilus honestus* Sm. is a *Macromeris*. I have no doubt that my species is identical with *honestus*. When describing *M. aureopilosa* I did not think of comparing it with *honestus*, as that species had been described by Bingham, Fauna of India Hymen. 216 as a *Pseudagenia*. The species is probably variable in the colouration of the legs.

The genus *Meria*.

In the Journ. Bombay Natur. Hist. Soc. XIV p. 274 I described a species of this genus, the first recorded from India. Further investigation has shown me that the name *Meria* cannot be retained, it being clearly identical with *Myzine* Latr. (non Auct.) My species must therefore be called *Myzine quadrimaculata*. For the species described by Bingham in the Fauna of Brit. India, Hym. the name *Plesia* must be used. For a revision of the *Myzinidae* see Wm. H. Ashmead. Canad. Ent. XXXV, 4—7.